

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS



Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 5 No. 5

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1913

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 213

STOCKTON IS IN STRIKE ZONE

One hundred seventy-five men are on strike against the two electric companies of Stockton, Cal. They are demanding a raise of 50 cents. The I. W. W. is in charge.

The whole town is talking of the One Big Union. The working class sentiment is favorable to the strikers and the I. W. W.

The A. F. of L. has been made to keep off. A strong picket line has been put out and should there be any sign of weakening because of scabbery, some good men will be on the job. The home guard slaves stuck like men for once. Many are joining as a result of the strike. The hall and street meetings are finely attended, the speakers being Little, Rohn, Lafflin and others.

The bosses are gupasing and as these are two of the largest corporations in the state, it will mean a general demand for a raise all over the state if the strike is won.

AKRON STRIKE NOT A FAILURE

(From the Arm and Torch, Toledo, Ohio)
The following letter has been received from one of the Akron Rubber strikers who was in Toledo collecting strike funds.

The writer of this letter had no experience in an economic or political organization before the strike. Her letter illustrates the fact that seven weeks of training in a militant organization has developed within her a spirit of class-consciousness and class solidarity. This same training has been the good fortune of hundreds of Rubber Workers and therefore the Akron strike is indeed a great victory.

Akron, Ohio, April 2, 1913.

Fellow Workers.—

I just arrived in Akron, was going to say, "Dear old Akron," but sentiment is well dispensed with in Akron these days. I know you will want to hear about the lost strike. You may tell the boys for me it is not entirely lost. Fellow worker Matilda Rabonwitz will be with you soon and will tell you more than I can write.

The Buckeye told their former employees to come back regardless of affiliations. The Firestone restored the 35 per cent that caused the original walk-out. The Goodyear is not working at all on account of damage done by the flood. I heard one man say that the Akron strike was one of the greatest victories ever gained. (Who said the strike was lost?) Many departments have given small increase in pay. By the way there are only 64 departments in the industry. Get Jimmy Egan to get busy and draw up a wage scale as there is sure to be much unrest until the A. F. of L. controls (?) things. I met organizers Speed, Canon and Jack Whyte in Cleveland this afternoon, and came on with them to Akron. That discredits Egan's statement that the I. W. W. organizers are abandoning their followers, doesn't it? No one seems to know much about inside affairs at the Goodrich-Diamond, but every one knows they are badly hurt in their output. One big thing for us is that we have a fighting chance to maintain our organization and if we do that, our strike is not lost.

I will close by thanking the fellow workers of Toledo for their hearty co-operation shown to Akron strikers, and would put in a plea for you not to forget the silk workers as theirs is a tremendous fight and will take lots of funds. I remain, Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Mrs. Stella Furlong, 320 Pine St., Akron, O.

CAMP WORKERS REBEL

Trouble broke out in Blair's Camp 1 on Thursday morning. I visited this camp Monday night, got nine new members and the boys elected Fellow Worker King camp delegate. I gave him credentials, also stamps and books. Wednesday orders came from Grant Smith's office to fire the delegate, but Blair made a mistake and fired an old man—the only one in the camp who did not belong to the I. W. W. Thursday the mistake was rectified and King was fired. The men walked out to a man and came to the hall, held a meeting and decided to take a referendum vote of all the camps as to whether or not they would have a general strike on this line. Through a misunderstanding of the committee that went to Martin's, Davenport & Grey's the men in these camps all came out. At Martin's camp, walking boss went into the bunkhouse to find out what the trouble was. Martin, seeing him talking to the men, told him to pack up and follow the men. He tried to raise a disturbance in one of the meetings, but was promptly fired out of the hall. Several meetings were held and on Saturday the boys decided to postpone the strike to a future date. The contractors are on pins and needles, not knowing the next move we will make.
(Continued on page four.)



CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE—LIFE? LIBERTY? AND THE PURSUIT OF—A JOB!

From San Francisco to Denver

(By Ed. Nolan)
(Continued from last week)

The departure from Salt Lake will linger long in our memories. We found a special express car attached to the train, pulled by a special engine, and a special policeman piloted us to the car. It was providential that none of us are troubled with heart failure, as that shock would have proven fatal. The car had electric lights, to be turned off and on at will. Provo, Utah, was waiting patiently for us to arrive. Veni, Vidi, Vici! We came, We saw, We conquered! Provo didn't want us. Too many. The real test of strength came at Green River, two hundred miles from Salt Lake. A Thing, resembling a gorilla, but far below that animal in intelligence, ordered sixty-five human workers, at the point of two massive forty some odd, from the car. It's demands not being gratified, it became panic stricken, fear replacing bravado—Cowardice crowding all—although backed by four nondescript business men, less brainy by far than the Thing. It wanted to stop us at Helper, Utah, but Helper wouldn't help.

How did we do it? Solidarity, gentle reader. Solidarity. Near Denver we may be stopped temporarily, but in the meantime, Denver unrelenting.

The arrival at Grand Junction, Colo., a socialist town, was marked by a rousing demonstration when we were met on the street by fellow worker McAvoy of the Stockton, Cal. contingent. The sheriffs of Mesa county were waiting for us at the depot, but this body of workers are continually doing the unexpected.

Shame on you! gun bound parasites, to let an organized body of producers outwit you. The city council appropriated twenty-five dollars for sustenance the day we would lay over in their town. The most composed of the entire city were the I. W. W. fighters and the Socialists. The pinheads of the town were wrought to a high tension over a fancied menace. This crew voted their thanks to the Mayor and Chief of Police, for which the Chief expressed his gratitude. He said it was a political frame-up on the part of bankers, lawyers and other grafters to oust the S. P. from office, which he fears will be successful, but manhood before job is his slogan. The Chief said he doubted whether the plutocrats of the city would have noted in the same orderly manner as the I. W. W. if conditions were reversed. Lack of space forbids dwelling on Grand Junction at length.

A mass meeting called at the behest of the editor of the Sentinel was one of great disorder. Resolutions were drawn up to tar and feather the entire crew and drive them into Grand River, but when a banker was chosen to lead the miserable cowards, he declined with emphasis. To repay the loan of twenty-five dollars advanced by the Socialists of Grand Junction, fifteen fellow workers volunteered their services to the Chief of Police for street work. Their labor was refused; no tools.

The workers along the Western Pacific and the D. & R. G. are waking to industrial unionism.

Pueblo, Colo., was the next to show its hospitality. Upon our arrival an imposing array of brass bound police, plain clothes men and

deputies with shifting eyes and toboggan slide heads, fifty in number, surrounded fifty of the Denver fighters. They went to jail. But fifty was not all; forty more were anxiously looking for their fellow workers, not being aware of the reception given the other fellow workers, and upon learning the truth there were expressions of jealousy at being snubbed by the Pueblo police. They promptly formed in line and searched for the jail. It being four a. m. it was some time before they found a guide—one lone cop—he led them to jail, forty huskies. Five hours later we were turned out, the city blowing itself for bread and tobacco. A switch engine with four cars hove in sight; we were escorted six miles to a nice mountain stream, where all freight trains go slow.

Fellow worker Engel has been detailed to press committee with the writer.

Later!

Colorado Springs was another port in a storm; a hospitable port. That jail is sure a nice one (on the outside); it is fitted with a good cement floor, hot water and disappearing cots. The hamburger was fine, we appreciated it; the bread also, it was abundant. The first hike in sixteen hundred miles was pulled off at this point, to Pike View, four miles, where we found our special.

There are now plots and counterplots, and both thickening. We intended to get off at Littleton, 10 miles from Denver, but that train fanned through there like a but out of the devil's boarding house. It is now a battle of wits, snakes were set, she stops, we unload and scatter.
(Continued on page four.)

EL PASO SMELTER TIED UP TIGHT

On April 10 six hundred Mexicans went on strike against the El Paso Smelter at El Paso, Texas. The strike is being ably handled by Fellow Worker Fernando Palomares, who just finished serving one year and one day for violation of the neutrality laws. He is assisted by Fellow Workers Dorame and Lomas and the strike secretary, J. M. Ybarra.

The strike demands are for an eight hour day, 20 per cent increase in wages, discharge of the head surgeon of the company and no hospital fee to be paid by the men.

The plant is completely tied up and large meetings are being held. Palomares, who is an I. W. W. organizer, states that the winning of this strike will be the means of organizing large unions of Mexicans all over Texas and the South.

The families of the strikers must be helped, so all readers are asked to show their international solidarity by forwarding funds to J. M. Ybarra, 309 E. 5th street, El Paso, Texas. Labor papers please copy.

DENVER POLICE BEAT PRISONERS

This week marks the commencement of acts of brutality upon the free speech fighters by the Denver authorities.

According to telegrams received the police raided the headquarters of Local Union No. 26, I. W. W., and they have had 125 men in jail for two days with nothing to eat but bread and water. Following a hunger strike the prisoners were put on the regular fare. The books have been stolen by a detective in the employ of the city.

Eighty-seven members arrested in one bunch have gotten word to the outside world that the police are brutally beating the free speech prisoners.

Every local must hold protest meetings at once. Make Denver's crimes known to the world. The city cannot stand a campaign of adverse publicity, especially in view of factional fights within the city administration and graft that is bound to be uncovered.

Reinforcements are needed. Let the response be immediate and Denver will mark another victory for the One Big Union. Rebels, think of the thirty men who went to jail time after time so as to keep up the fight until reinforcements arrived, and show by your actions that you are as good fighters as they.

On to Denver! On to Denver!

ON THE GRADE IN CANADA

(By W. Connell, Kamloops, B. C.)

At the present time, throughout the country known as the Canadian Northwest, there are extensive railroad projects being carried on, such as the building of the G. T. P. across the Northern portion of B. C., the C. N. R., a branch line from Fort George to Vancouver, the branch line of the C. P. R. known as the Kettle Valley line, also the double tracking of the C. P. R. between Calgary and Vancouver. This means the employment of thousands of construction workers.

And, as camp conditions are rotten, the men employed are discontented and ready for organization. All that is needed is for active members and delegates to get on the job and show the men the benefit of organization. As proof, note the rapid growth of the locals at Edmonton and Naramata.

At the present time when a delegate makes a trip along any of the lines under construction, about the first question asked by the men, is, when is the strike going to be called. In some of the camps the contractors, fearing a strike again this summer, are cleaning up the bunkhouses and improving conditions in other small ways that don't put much of a crimp in their pocket books. The superintendent of one of the large contractors fired one of the walking bosses for trying to drive the men too hard. Now, as he is one of the old time slave drivers, we can draw our own conclusions for such sudden change of heart.

The I. W. W. has been advocating "strike on the job", and the use of sabotage, and there is an unlimited field for the practice of these tactics this coming summer. This can be done while we are building up a strong Railroad Construction Workers' organization.

We can see the result of a walk-out strike of the construction workers, by what happened in the summer of 1912, both on the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. On both lines there was a large percentage of the men belonging to the organization, but when the strike started the men had to leave the job and, as they always carry their home on their back, it is impossible to hold them near the job. The result is that
(Continued on page four.)

A. F. of L. Shingle Weavers Outclass Annanias

The length to which the proposed A. F. of L. lumber workers' organization will go in its fight against the I. W. W. is shown by the following extract from a letter in the Journal-Independent, Bellingham, Wash., April 4. The letter is signed by C. J. Scherneck, president of Local Union No. 8, I. U. S. W. S. W. & W. The letter is as follows:

"Arguments, well I should say; plenty of them. Every time I turn around I can pick an argument or fall heir to one, with some gink who claims to be a member of the I. W. W. Now, the I. W. W. looks so good to the working man that he falls for it every time. I mean their principles. No, they do not, and for proof of this I will fall back to the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. Big Bill Haywood led that strike for the I. W. W., and he got all of the organizers busy; they took a dollar from almost every woman, man, girl and boy, and as soon as they received the money, Big Bill and his organizers left for New York where they repeated the same thing. The result of the Lawrence strike was that the A. F. of L. had to go in there and organize the textile workers all over again, and get reasonable working conditions again for them. The same thing happened in the waiters' strike in New York. Big Bill Haywood took his organizers and started for the Pacific Coast to block this great movement that the Shingle Weavers' Union has taken up.

The I. W. W. will oppose anything that stands between them and the big interests. Now, who is backed up by the plutocrats, the I. W. W. or the A. F. of L.? Look into the thing yourself and see if you can't see the same thing over again. At every strike of any union that is affiliated with the A. F. of L. the I. W. W.'s fill their places at cut wages, and scabs on the members of the A. F. of L."

Lie No. 1—The I. W. W. did not collect \$1 from all the different strikers. The I. W. W. sent directly \$7,000 to help win the strike, and indirectly a considerably larger sum.

Lie No. 2—Bill Haywood did not leave for New York with any of the money collected for relief. This is a base libel and punishable by imprisonment were Scherneck of sufficient importance to warrant action being taken.

Lie No. 3—The A. F. of L. did not step in and organize the textile workers so as to get "reasonable" conditions for them. John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers Union of the A. F. of L., was called in by the textile barons to do his scabby work and he failed miserably. The U. T. W. is losing out in the East as the result.

Lie No. 4—The International Hotel Workers' Union, and not the I. W. W., had charge of the New York waiters' strike.

Lie No. 5—Haywood did not start for the Pacific Coast to block the proposed A. F. of L.

move in the camps and mills. Haywood merely came West to fill speaking dates on a tour arranged before the proposed A. F. of L. organization was even mentioned. He brought no organizers with him.

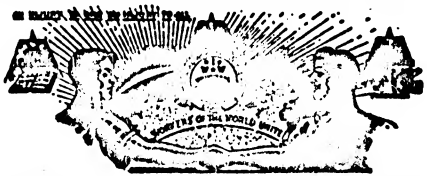
Lie No. 6—The A. F. of L. is allowed to organize in Grays Harbor under police protection and nowhere are they receiving strenuous opposition from the lumber lords. No one but a fool would claim that the big employers are not anxious to destroy the I. W. W. They would not hesitate to use the A. F. of L. lumber workers for that purpose just as they have done in the past.

Lie No. 7—This is the dirtiest and most dishonorable lie of all. The I. W. W. fired 13 new members in the Grays Harbor struggle because they scabbed on the longshoremen. The charge of scabbery cannot be proven against the I. W. W., but the record of the A. F. of L. is one continual story of such tactics ever since the days of the K. of L.

The remainder of Scherneck's letter is no more truthful than the above. Evidently the A. F. of L. is hard up for argument.

As a matter of speculation we wonder if Brown, Folsom, Jensen, Young, and the others who are organizing "steep bliddy loggers" in the A. F. of L. every day, really stand for the arguments of the president of Local Union No. 8, International Union Shingle Weavers, Sawmill Workers and Woodsmen.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER



Published Weekly by the General Executive Board
Industrial Workers of the World
Box 2129,
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

WALKER O. SMITH.....Editor
F. W. HESLEWOOD.....Business Manager

Subscription Yearly.....\$1.00
Canada, Yearly.....1.50
Subscription, Six Months......50
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In Canada)......02 1/2
Bundle Orders, Per Copy (In United States)......02
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—307 Mortimer Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John.....General Sec'y-Treas.
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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
P. Eastman, Jos. J. Ettor, Ewald Koettgen, F. H. Little, J. M. Foss.

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at
Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

"No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from the upper class of society. Each and all came from the protest of the martyr and victim. The emancipation of the working people must be by the working people themselves."—Wendell Phillips.

The political Socialists say the industrialists resemble the futurist painters. In two respects they are correct—we draw reformers as they are, not as they seem, as witness Mr. Block; and we have no veneration for Old Masters, or any other kind.

"No paper ever existed on the revenue from subscriptions alone," says the Indiana Socialist. We call your hand, fellow editor, for the "Industrial Worker" carries no paid advertising, subscription is not obligatory, as with many craft union papers, yet it is self-supporting, and often issues eight pages, at the price of \$1.00 a year.

Owing to the extra work incident to the publication of our May Day issue we have been unable to send out expiration notices. Therefore we ask all subscribers to note the number appearing on their address label and compare same with the whole number on the right hand side of the front page of the "Worker." If No. 213 appears on your label, your subscription expires with this issue. If renewal is sent in at once, no copies will be missed.

TELEGRAPH YOUR ORDERS.

The May Day issue of the "Industrial Worker" will be eight pages in two colors. The front page illustration will be the finest piece of work ever turned out on any labor publication in America. The contents of the paper will be in every respect as good as the cover page. This issue will have a propaganda value for months to come. We hope that all locals and boosters will order not only what they will be able to use for the one week, but also sufficient for future propaganda. We do not want to disappoint any locals, nor do we wish to publish a large number of papers which may be left upon our hands. Therefore we ask that orders be telegraphed us at the earliest possible moment. We predict that every local will be sorry if they do not increase the orders they have already sent in.

SHOULD ENLARGE THE RED CROSS

"The high percentage of venereal disease," says Secretary of War Stimson, "continues to be the reproach of the American army," and the daily average number of those sick from that cause during the past calendar year was larger than the daily average number of those sick from all other of the important diseases combined." Current Opinion gives the averages in several armies as follows: British 7.6, Austria-Hungary 5.4, Prussia 1.9, and the United States 19.7.

Militarism in this glorious country is forcing sexual diseases upon nearly one-fifth of the soldiers, who generously pass it along to the rest of society, and set its seal upon the babies that follow their marriages after leaving the army. Surely it is too great a price to pay for the protection of the wealth of a band of pirates such as own the whole country.

The above figures are respectfully recommended to the orators who are even now preparing their orations for the Fourth of July.

ON LABELS AND OTHER THINGS.

In the Seattle Union Record of April 12 the editorials deal with such questions as the universal label, the universal transfer card, and the progress of industrialism. The bare discussion of these matters in a craft union paper shows that labor is awakening. The presence of the I. W. W., as a danger to decadent craft unionism, alone makes such discussion possible.

But much as the discussion merits approval, it must be admitted that there is small chance for any of the three things to be obtained through craft unionism.

Taking first the universal label we find that the A. F. of L. has a multitude of trade labels, some of which have become to the union what a trade mark is to a manufacturer—their stock in trade. Thousands of dollars have been spent, hundreds of thousands we dare say, in popularizing the Typographical Union label and the Allied Printing Trades label. There is not the remotest possible chance for the union to give up this label, especially as the Typographical Union ranks about the highest in point of numerical trade strength and in benefits for its membership, regardless of others. The Cigarmakers the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, the Garment Workers and

other bodies have gained membership mainly through label campaigns. Coming to the Boot and Shoe Workers' label we find that it is the only thing that holds that organization together. Tobin, president of the union, has peddled the Shoe Workers' label to the shoe manufacturers regardless of shop conditions, wages or any benefits to the workers.

All the above mentioned organizations—and they are the controlling factors—can be expected to do nothing else than oppose a universal label. In fact, a universal label is utterly at variance with the basic principle of the A. F. of L.

The shop card is of the same nature as the label, and in the shop cards the same thing is observed. The only thing holding the Retail Clerks together is the fact that the employer may display the union sign. A large portion of the Retail Clerks' membership have their dues paid by the bosses in order that the union card may draw custom. This is not done without official knowledge, but by the union officials themselves. If the shop card were foregone and the universal label adopted, the A. F. of L. would by that single act cut off a very large portion of its membership—all those whom the employers find it beneficial to have organized.

The Record discusses the advisability of a universal working card—not as we understand it—but as a measure whereby all cards will be similar in size, shape and color. This might readily be done within the crafts. But a real universal working card would mean a free transfer from one local union to another and from one line of employment to another. Objection is made to such a free transfer on the ground that no means is provided for learning of a worker's fitness for the different positions. This is a serious thing with a union which holds the wage system to be a finality and which makes a mutual bargain with the employer in the sale of labor power of a certain grade. The industrialist puts forth the proposition that any one who is good enough for the employer to hire as qualified to perform certain work, is entitled to membership without further examination. No organization which refuses to accept any wage worker to membership is worthy of being called a part of the labor movement.

Both of these things—the label and the card—are externals. Even were they to be adopted, there would still be no true industrialism, for their adoption is urged only as a means of protecting craft interests and not with a view of overthrowing capitalism.

This brings us to the industrialism claimed by the A. F. of L. It is a fraud. The few extensions of jurisdiction have left out all the essential features of revolutionary industrialism. Their industrial unionism is as State Socialism is to true Socialism.

Due to its structure the A. F. of L. cannot adopt a real industrial formation, it cannot adhere to industrial union methods and it cannot lead the fight whereby the workers build a new society while overthrowing the old.

SABOTAGE.

NIII

"Open mouth" sabotage shows the weapon in its best form, a form which allows the spy but little place to act; which does not allow use of police, which strikes at the fraudulent practices on which Capitalism is based.

Commerce today is founded on fraud. Capitalism's standard of honesty demands that the wage slave lie to everyone except his employer. An honest business man is a myth, and an honest clerk could not sell the shoddy goods of the merchants. There is not a single portion of the commerce of the entire world where exact truthfulness would not spell financial ruin under present conditions.

In the food stuffs industry the weapon is peculiarly potent. Its use will at once enlist the support of a large portion of the public. It becomes one of the highest social acts. Let the workers, instead of striking, or even when on strike, expose, the methods of manufacture and the boss will soon come to terms.

Let the workers in the candy factories tell of glucose, terra alba and other poisonous substances in the candies, and the consumer becomes hostile to the manufacturer.

Let the cooks tell how food is prepared for the table; of how foul meats are treated with chemicals so they may be served; let the dishwashers, waiters and other hotel and restaurant workers tell of conditions under which dishes are "washed" and the orders "prepared," and the employers will be forced into submission.

Let the building workers make known the substitution that invariably takes place in erecting structures by contract.

Let the firemen spread the news of boilers in which steam is generated to a dangerous point in order to save expenses.

The factory workers can tell of goods piled up beyond the fire limit.

The workers engaged in the building of bridges, dams, reservoirs and structures of a similar nature, can tell of inferior materials used therein, and of methods of construction not according to specifications, oftentimes being the direct cause of many deaths.

Workers on the railroads can tell of faulty engines, unsafe trestles.

Marine transport workers would do well to tell of the insufficient number of life boats, of inferior life belts, etc.

The textile workers can tell of the shoddy which is sold as "wool."

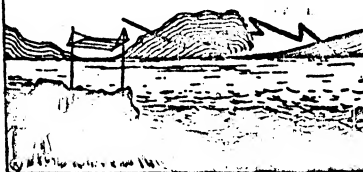
Nor does "open mouth" sabotage end there. The workers carry with them the secrets of the masters. Let them divulge these secrets, whether they be secret methods of manufacture that competitors are striving to learn, or acts of repression directed against the workers. Let the masters know that henceforth they must deal with industrial mutiny.

Both France and this country can record cases where it has been found expedient to have loyal workers pose as detectives so as to ferret out the secrets of the masters' guardians. The famous case in Boise, Idaho, is one example, and in nearly every great battle the working class forces are forewarned of some of the intended attacks.

With this effectual form of sabotage we do not think that even the reformer can quarrel. In fact, he is a party to it at all times and he justifies it on humanitarian grounds.

The persistent use of "open mouth" sabotage, besides gaining the demands of the workers will be more effective in bringing about the stoppage of adulteration of foods than "pure food laws" or other remedial legislation.

TRANSLATED NEWS.



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Germany

The employers of the tailoring trade of Berlin have stated that a lockout in the whole of Germany will be declared if the strike threatened by the tailoring workers of Berlin is not countermanded. The employers declare to be decided to enforce the lock-out after Easter.

This is the usual method of the German employers, to answer a partial strike of their men by a provincial or even national lock-out.

Through this same method the labor movement is bound to fail if it relies too much on strike funds and peaceful settlements with the employers.

Norway

The seventh congress of the Norwegian centre of unions will be opened on June 22 in Christiania. The congress will be of special importance because it will discuss and decide on the principles and tactics of revolutionary syndicalism.

In Norway, as elsewhere in the Scandinavian countries, revolutionary syndicalism is making rapid progress within the unions and its development is the burning question in the labor movement.

The Norwegian government has laid before Parliament a bill for the introduction of obligatory arbitration. The project is energetically fought by the workers.

Another significant fact is the decreasing number of collective contracts. The workers show that they are getting more and more opposed to them. In 1909 the number of collective contracts diminished by 600, involving 64,000 workers; in 1910 by 148 with 24,000 men, and in 1911 there were 141 contracts less, involving 21,833 men. At the end of 1911 there were in Norway still 1476 collective contracts in force between employers and men, the latter numbering 229,792.

ALBERT JENSEN.

Italy

The division among Italian parliamentary socialists, and especially the evolution of the reformist socialists into simple bourgeois radicals, has been largely responsible for the paralyzing of the activity of the Confederazione Generale del Lavoro. This is the reformist centre, while the revolutionary unions are organized in the Unione Sindicale Italiana.

Recently the Executive Committee of the reformist socialist party in Parliament discussed, among other questions, the general strike, as the Confederation understands it, as a weapon in case of some working class measure by the government. After long discussion a resolution was drawn up by deputies Bisolatte and Felice, appealing to the workers not to risk in a political venture the economic benefits already gained. The resolution states that in Italy general strikes have up until now always ended in the strengthening of the reaction and in provoking sanguinary conflicts without increasing the power of the proletariat. The same resolution adds that if the socialist party favors a general strike, it is simply because it furnishes a means of propagating its conception of the catastrophic development of history.

It is really sad to see that the organized workers of Italy tolerate the political socialists who dominate the affairs of the workers and lull them to sleep with promises.

England

A perfect poise reigns among the managers and directors of hotels and restaurants of London.

The unions of hotel and restaurant workers, after a year of struggle, have succeeded in convincing their members that they have a right to a weekly holiday. In one restaurant after another, at the most crowded and busiest hour when the rooms were full of people, the trade union officials presented themselves before the directors or owners demanding their signatures to the demands or threatening with an immediate strike.

This method of fighting proved a real revelation to the British workers. The splendid victories of this guerilla warfare have been discussed in the whole press, and they are sure to open the eyes of the trade unions which are still under the sway of parliamentary leaders. The direct and spontaneous action has worked wonders. The English workers will not forget so soon the lessons given to them by the continental waiters and cooks of England. The employees of hotels and restaurants have triumphed all along the line. Thanks to their union which for the first time has forced the masters to submit, the future is promising for the waiters and other workers. The union has increased four times its number of members, and will be one of the most important in the catering trade.

M. L. London, England.

We add to the report of our correspondent that the example of the London cooks and waiters has already been followed by the men in Brighton. Here the personnel, profling by the Easter rush of visitors, presented their ultimatum claiming a week of 61 hours and a free Sunday in a fortnight. At the Bedford and Albemarle hotels a delegation of the strike committee presented itself a half hour before the dinner hour. The directors conceded promptly all claims. At one of these hotels the Postmaster General Herbert Samuel was just dining.

Belgium

The congress of the Labor Party of Belgium, held on Easter in Brussels, where 1,350 dele-

gates were present, voted unanimously, except 30 votes, in favor of the general strike on April 14 without limiting its duration. This is the chief fact and result of the congress.

Though the question of universal suffrage has entered upon a more or less tragic phase since the politicians of socialism entered into fraternal relations with the liberal leaders in view to abandon entirely the general strike at the very moment when it seemed imminent, while the industrial population in the big towns continued to clamor for the general strike on April 14, and finished by having their demand accepted by the national congress of the party.

It is most interesting to notice that the congress in view of the uncertain situation has dared to assume the responsibility of the struggle. But will the evident reluctance of the politicians to enter the economic struggle not paralyze the whole movement and afterwards sow discord and division in the ranks of the workers?

ORGANIZATION REVIEW IN ENGLAND

(From Letter by George Hardy, member I. W. W. of Victoria, B. C.)

Organization in England is far from being the most advanced type and the great strikes that have taken place in the past few years were due to rotten long standing conditions rather than class conscious action. The miners in most localities are worse off now than they were before their strike.

In South Yorkshire there are signs of another strike. In South Wales some of the radical spirits got together and passed a resolution to reduce the wages of union officials from 4 pounds to 3 pounds 9 shillings a week. They also incorporated in their resolution that members of Parliament must resign their positions with the union. A member of Parliament gets 400 pounds a year and that together with the 4 pounds weekly as an union official was good pickings for the "Labor Leaders."

The Amalgamated Railroad Servants struck without notice for the reinstatement of Ensign Knox. He was supposed to have been drunk but the real reason was that he was an active union member. Loyde George, Home Secretary, sent Mr. Chester Jones to investigate. The North Eastern Railway agreed to abide by the decision of the Government. As the North Eastern was not ready for a national strike the Government of course found that Knox was not drunk according to law. Knox was reinstated. Then the North Eastern notified all its employees that they would be taken back without discrimination—providing: every man paid a fine of 8 shillings upwards for striking without notice. This action would net the company 30,000 pounds. At first the men refused to pay so the company rescued a law from the cobwebs, which was over 140 years old, and threatened the leaders with it. The leaders then began to denounce the strike as unconstitutional and un sanctioned with the result that the workers' ranks were finally split and the fakers signed an agreement with the company whereby the men would pay the fines. Some of the men refused to pay, however, which makes the situation interesting.

While there is quite a bit of confusion and the movement is far from clear on its aims and purposes, the element which is represented by Tom Mann and Guy Dowman is the most progressive.

The confusion of ideas bewilders one, however. One week their papers will endorse the I. W. W. and its form of organization while the next week it will advocate the boring from within process. They talk loosely of organizing coal miners and transportation workers but they offer no scientific arrangement of organization to carry on the work of social production. They have held several anti-war meetings that have helped to arouse the solidarity of labor, however.

The dockers of London could have won their strike if they had struck when the rank and file wished to. Ben Tillett and others, however, told them to stay at work. They stayed for two months when the revolt broke loose. Then it was too late. Scabs had been brought in from the rural districts and the season for perishable merchandise was passed. These things added to a fake Transport Workers Federation which existed only in a few official minds lost the strike. Things are much the same now. The rank and file are ready for action but leaders are continually betraying them.

JUNGLE JUNK

(By Jim Seymour)

The worker with a steady job ought to be grateful to the hobo because if the hobo should decide to have work at any old wages it would be pretty tough on the one then working.

The employment agent who takes a poor man's last dollar for a job, ships him into a wilderness and has him fired the first day so he can send another victim in a respectable citizen. Let us remember this and be impartial. Tip your hat to the next grave robber you meet.

The man who clings to the rods of a Pullman while the rush of air numbs his extremities and the flying ballast bruises his face, who sits crouched in a nerve-torturing position that taxes his energy to the limit of human endurance, is a good-for-nothing loafer, but the respected crumb lounging in the berth above is a captain of industry.

The Y. W. C. A. has issued a certificate of membership to a dog. This is news because it refers to the Y. W. C. A.; with the twin organization, the Y. M. C. A., it has long been the custom to admit yellow curs to membership.

Thirteen week sub cards save bookkeeping, protect the purchaser, agent and paper, and make subscriptions easy to get. Five for a dollar. Send now.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

(By B. E. Nilsson, Portland, Ore.)

[This article by Fellow Worker Nilsson was written in answer to Frank Barkley Copley's discussion in the American Magazine for April.]

After Frank Barkley Copley's masterly presentation of Scientific Management—as it is seen from the efficiency expert's point of view—I think it is no more than simple justice that the other side of the question should also be fairly presented. We should realize the need for fair-minded consideration when we see that the workers oppose the introduction of this system, although they know that it is one of the steps in our progress towards greater efficiency in production, and know also that their opposition will be ascribed to blind and unreasoning prejudice, and to a spirit of wanton obstruction.

The efficiency expert's point of view will be understood from the following quotation from Mr. Copley's article: "What these men have aimed and are aiming at . . . is the highest efficiency possible in the present state of our knowledge." The object is to establish a system of work which will eliminate that waste of labor power which is now going on in the industries. Labor power must be used to the best possible advantage, and it must not be used except in such quantities as the efficiency system demands. We need not hesitate to accept this statement at its face value. It is quite natural and consistent that a man who is educated and trained as an engineer should regard efficiency as being more important than anything else. And that is exactly the reason why they can not see these two supremely important facts in our industrial system.

1. Industry is already developed to a point where the world's work is performed by a part of the workers, while the other part is begging for a chance to work. Scientific management, in so far as it is introduced and serves the purpose for which it is intended, must necessarily increase the army of unemployed.

2. Industry is owned and controlled by men who want profits, and dividends, and more profits, and more dividends. When these men learn that scientific management will help them to increase the profits they will use it for that purpose, regardless of the aims and intentions of the efficiency experts; and the life and health and comfort of the employees, and of those who are denied the opportunity to work, will receive no more consideration than that it receives now.

Admitting that higher wages and better working conditions exist where scientific management is being introduced, and even where it is thoroughly established, than in other places of employment; this is nothing more than a concession that must be made in order to overcome opposition, and there is absolutely no reason to doubt that these concessions will be withdrawn as soon as it is safe to do so. It is true that scientific management would increase the profits of the employers, so that they could better afford to make decent provision for their employees, but would they do so? The steel trust and the textile trust are making good profits—is that any consolation to the workers in the steel plants and textile mills? We will also admit that this system of scientific management must in time win out in all lines of industry, no matter how great the opposition may be; that does not mean that the opposition is entirely futile; since, in order to secure the good will of the workers—that is, in order to overcome or counteract this opposition—the employers are compelled to let their employees share in the benefits derived from the greater efficiency.

All that can be said in favor of scientific management now, was said in favor of power-driven machinery a century ago, and the real basis of the opposition is the same. When the employers of a hundred years ago began to install machinery, they were met with strong opposition on the part of the workers, and it was therefore necessary to grant certain concessions in the form of better wages and better working conditions; but all such concessions were again withdrawn as soon as machine production was fairly established. The power-driven machines multiplied the profits of the employers so they could well afford to pay better wages—but it was not necessary to pay better wages, because these same machines created an army of unemployed which could be used as a means of forcing down the workers' standard of living, and the standard of living was lowered. The opposition to the machine could not prevent its introduction, but it did force the employers to grant some concessions as long as the opposition was actively maintained; and it served to retard the introduction of machinery for a time, thus giving the employers time to learn new ways of using and wasting their increased incomes. For this is the tragic absurdity of industrial efficiency in our present regime; it increases the employers' share of the product to such a degree that he can neither sell it, waste it, nor give it away; he must curtail production and let his employees spend their time in the breadline or on the rockpile, while the rats and the weather destroy the accumulated product; and in so far as the workers' opposition is effective at all, it tends to counteract this evil.

And there is no reason to believe that the employers are more tender-hearted now than they were a century ago; the employers who are lying awake nights figuring how the best interest of their employees can be made consistent with their own interests, are no more numerous now than they were then; and they did not, and will not, prevent employers in general from accepting all the dividends they can get—however inhuman the process by which these dividends are obtained.

When the working conditions are improved in a shop where scientific management is being introduced, it is not, because the efficiency experts are more humane than other managers, nor because the owner or employer is more generous than he was before, but because that

is the only way in which the workers can be induced to do their work in a new way; the concession must be made in order to overcome a resistance in the form of a long-standing habit or custom; when this resistance has been definitely overcome, not only in one shop, but everywhere; then there will no longer be any reason for the employer to be good—nothing to prevent him from demanding as his share all the benefits derived from the greater efficiency.

But let us bid a temporary good-bye to our common sense—just to please the efficiency experts—let us assume that the introduction of scientific management will cause a miraculous and unaccountable change in the characters of all the employers; let us say that the workers will be permitted to enjoy their increased earnings after scientific management is permanently and universally established. Even then the change would be an unmixed evil to the workers in general.

Bear in mind that compulsory unemployment is increasing everywhere. It is true that new luxuries are invented for those who can afford them, and new wants and new necessities grow into existence for all, but the system of production grows still faster; so the net result is an ever increasing army of unemployed. There are fluctuations in the labor market, of course, even times when there is a scarcity of labor for certain kinds of work, but that does not alter the fact that unemployment is increasing, and will continue to increase, not only numerically, but also in proportion to the total population.

The general theory of scientific management is that the amount of labor power required to produce a given quantity of product may be greatly reduced by eliminating unnecessary motions, by power co-ordination of the workers, and by systematic division of labor. We will say that a certain shop employs 200 men, who receive \$2.00 per day each. The output of this shop can be doubled by scientific management, but it will be necessary to increase the wages—in the form of piece rate or bonus—to \$3.00 per day; these 200 men produce as much as 400 men produced before, but they have received an additional wage which enables them to take from the world market possibly as much, but not more, than 100 men can produce in a day. This means that this shop will add the product of 300 men's labor to an already oversupplied market, and it therefore also means that some employer, somewhere, must lay off 100 men. These 100 men who are laid off must join the ranks of the jobhunters; they will in time be arrested and convicted for vagrancy; they will be brought in contact with the criminal element, and learn the views and ways of criminals. Some of them will in time become criminals, while others will be employed by city or state to protect society from criminals.

Every advance made by scientific management in the shops and the industries must add new recruits to the unemployed, to the criminal element, and to the police force. The labor power that is saved in the shop must be wasted in job-hunting, in jails, courts, county farms, penitentiaries and lunatic asylums. That part of the benefits of scientific management which is counted as the employers' share is taken from the workers who lose their jobs, and it must be paid back to them in the form of charity or in the form of prison fare.

Am I exaggerating? Is it not true that the unemployed, the criminals, and the insane are increasing in numbers? Is it not also true that police force, courts, lawyers, guards, jails, prisons and asylums must be increased in proportion?

I am not saying that scientific management has had much to do with this process so far; what I do say is that this process is the result of the increased efficiency in production, and that everything that tends to increase the profits of the employers also tends to make this process more rapid and more destructive.

Of course, no one would for a moment contend that industrial efficiency is in itself harmful. It is harmful now only because it is combined with an utterly vile system of dividing the product. But this system of dividing the product is accepted as an unchangeable order of things.

But let us return to those who still remain on the job. How long will they enjoy being scientifically managed? Well, perhaps until the employer begins to howl for more profits and the scientific managers are forced to speed up or reduce piece rates; or—if that does not occur soon enough—until their wants have increased to a point where they again exceed the income. The good will and contentment will not be permanent; it can't be, as long as there is any such thing as profits and dividends. There will be causes for dissatisfaction, as there always are, and the workers will attempt to remove those causes. It is not likely that they will attempt a complete return to the old order of things, because some phases of scientific management are really good, but it is likely that they will either force the abolition of the piece rate system or quietly agree on a maximum number of daily pieces.

It may be that scientific management will break up the unions, such unions as are too old to fit into the new order of things, but that only means that new unions will grow up in their place; and these unions will be revolutionary, as all new unions are.

I have said that scientific management is an unmixed evil to the workers in general. I will have to qualify that statement a little. First: it is true only as long as the employer determines how the product shall be distributed. Second: it is used in a strictly economic sense. Scientific management has an educational value which I would be the last to deny.

This reduction of industrial management to a simple, automatic system, removes one of the last and greatest obstacles to working class control over production. The need for superior intelligence and managing ability has always been one of the strongest defenses of the present ownership and control of industry. Scientific management simply sweeps this defence away.

The scientific manager may need intelligence and executive ability while the system is being

introduced, he will never need any such thing afterwards; and the workers will not be slow in discovering this fact. They will no longer look up to the manager as a superior being. Moreover, they will know that industry has at last been reduced to a system which they, better than anyone else, are competent to manage.

The manner in which the legal—or illegal—title to the large industries was acquired, is now so well known that the moral right of ownership is not seriously considered among sane people. The right that is respected is the right which is based on the ability to manage production. This managerial ability becomes a back number when management is reduced to a system—and might remain as the only right by which dividends can be collected. The scientific managers are abolishing their own jobs, and are thereby rendering the workers a service of immeasurable value.

When it once becomes clear to the workers that might is the only right by which profits are extracted from their labor; and that might is also the only right by which the profit system can be brought to an end; they will lose no more time in developing the power necessary to dominate the work in which they are engaged. They will then have no reason to obstruct further progress towards greater industrial efficiency, because they will then be in a position to retain all the benefits derived from the increase of the product.

They will also call back into the industries that vast horde of people who have been excluded—those people who are now engaged in their irrational tasks of law making, law dispensing, and law breaking.

To sum up briefly: Scientific management can have only one result for the workers, and that is to intensify and exaggerate every evil feature of our present industrial system, until the workers are compelled, as a last resource, to take possession of the industries and decide for themselves how the product shall be distributed and used.

A PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The following proposed amendment to the national constitution of the I. W. W. is endorsed by the New York Industrial District Council and by all the locals affiliated with the same.

It is proposed to bring this before the next convention of the organization, and discussion and criticism of the proposition is invited. The New York District Council believes that the proposed change will be of great benefit to the organization and will result in a large increase in membership.

Proposed amendment of the constitution of the I. W. W., submitted to the locals by the Industrial District Council of the I. W. W. of New York City:

Strike out Section 3 of Article VI of the constitution and substitute the following:

Local Unions shall pay a per capita tax of 15c per member per month.

If there is an Industrial District Council, the locals within the district shall buy their due stamps from the council. The council shall pay 5c for each stamp to General Headquarters and shall remit 3c per stamp to any National Industrial Union which has a local or locals within the district, for the stamps used by these locals.

When there is no council in the district, the locals affiliating with National Industrial Unions shall buy stamps from their respective National Industrial Unions, which shall buy them from the General Headquarters.

The 15c per capita is thus apportioned as follows:

To General Headquarters, 5c per stamp.
To National Industrial Union, 5c per stamp.
To District Councils, 5c per stamp.
To National Industrial Unions where there is no Council, 10c per stamp.

To District Councils where there is no National Industrial Union, 10c per stamp.
To General Headquarters where neither District nor National Industrial Union exists, 15c per stamp.

For National Departments, a special assessment per capita tax within the jurisdiction of said departments.

All locals shall fill out quarterly report blanks and forward same regularly to the General Secretary of the I. W. W.

Proposed by A. Helme of Local 179, endorsed by the District Council. Submitted to the locals and endorsed by the following locals affiliating with the New York Industrial District Council: Locals Nos. 558, 546, 467, 105, 9 and 179. No local voting adversely.

Thomas Flynn, Sec. N. Y. I. D. C.

WANT A STEREOPTICON MACHINE?

Los Angeles Locals will give to some local or individual a stereopticon machine and twenty-five slides, prepaid to destination. Do you want it? You wish to know how to get into the contest? All right.

Here's how: Send in \$1.00 for a bundle order of fifty or for four quarterly "subs" to La Huella General. Each dollar sent in increases your opportunity of securing the machine. You will find it of great benefit in propaganda work. Los Angeles locals will not be in the contest. Some one outside will secure the machine. Send all money and inquiries about contest to W. B. Cook, 1311 W. 14th St., Los Angeles, Cal. La Huella General will appear June 1, 1913.

Wm. R. Sautter, Sec. Ex. Com.

THE I. W. W. TO HAVE A BOOK

The I. W. W. has reached a stage where it is worthy of a book. Pamphlets, we have; leaflets, too. But of books published under our own auspices exclusively, we have none. This defect will soon be remedied.

The General Office announces the preparation of a book, covering the Lawrence Textile Strike, the Lawrence general protest Strike and the Ettor-Giovannitti trial at Salem, Massachusetts. The book, besides being replete with statistical and other data, will be illustrated by portraits, posters and cartoons. Especially interesting will be the descriptions of the trial, with the influence of the general protest strike

thereon. Copious extracts with discursive comments, will be given from the Speeches of District Attorney Atwill, Ettor and Giovannitti. Every principle of the I. W. W. is set forth in the history of the epoch-making events at Lawrence and Salem, thus making the book a great object lesson in revolutionary industrial unionism.

The book will be entitled "The Trial of a New Society." The author is Justus Ebert. Ebert was in charge of the Publicity Bureau of the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense at Lawrence. He took part in the Lawrence general protest strike and reported the trial at Salem. He has been at work on the book since the end of the trial.

According to the author's viewpoint, the Salem trial was not a mere murder trial nor the result of a conflict between capital and labor, but the trial of a new Society that was largely decided by new methods. While the title is somewhat hackneyed, the treatment gives it new significance, as it replaces symbolism and rhetoric, by history and fact. The work is nearly completed. The price and date of publication will be announced later. Watch out for them.

WANT AID TO OPEN NEW HALL

Fellow Workers: Our propaganda and agitation has brought its fruits. Members have joined our Branch but not as many as we expected.

With the opening of the Panama Canal, we can expect large numbers of European workers and especially Latin workers to come to the Pacific Coast.

They have to be educated and organized; to reach them we expect to have a night school of English and some other language if possible, conducted by some of our members.

Owing to that we now are in a condition that our present Hall is inadequate to meet our requirements for propaganda work. We need a better Hall; a better and central location to meet the public.

To do that, we need funds to anticipate at least for a year's rent in order to have a lease. Our financial condition is very poor; propaganda and agitation have absorbed all the incomes and to get the lease of a new hall we need money.

In order to raise it, we send this appeal to you to help us out in this moment of need, and we know that you will do your best; our Branch has responded to many appeals for funds and is ready to respond tomorrow.

Do not let us appeal to you in vain. Solidarity is our Slogan.

A receipt will be given for every contribution and the amount published in the Worker and Solidarity.

Send all contributions to the secretary of the committee, B. Saffores, 1660 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

IS HE A SCAB NOW?

The case of M. Baker, former member of Capemakers' Union, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. of New York City, has been refused space in all the "radical" daily and weekly papers of that city.

It seems that an agreement between the bosses and the union went into effect on October 1. One of the terms was that the company should furnish machines for the workers. The union officials ordered all workers owning machines to turn them in at union headquarters. All who worked on borrowed machines were to pay a \$5 assessment. The manufacturers deducted the amount from the workers' pay envelope.

The ruling created intense discontent, but fear of loss of membership and therefore of their jobs kept the most of the men in line. The Freie Arbeiter Stimme printed an article telling how willingly the men were paying the tax and turning in their machines. Baker and Diamond had the courage to write a reply. Their answer was not published but their names were reported to the union officials.

On November 2 the organizer ordered Baker and Diamond out of the shop where they were working. For six weeks Baker was kept out of employment, the charges against him being constantly changed. He protested and was beaten up and thrown from the union hall.

The charges were finally dropped and Baker returned to work. He demanded a reason for the persecution and pay for lost time. For this he was expelled from the union on Jan. 24.

Baker declares that he does not want to "scab" but this last decree has forced him out of employment through union channels and he has no other alternative except to starve.

The question arises: Is Baker a scab or have the officials of the A. F. of L. made the Capemakers' union a scab organization?

Laura Payne Emerson will speak in Burbank Hall, Los Angeles, Cal., on the night of May 2. Her subject will be "How to Win, or Syndicalism Made Plain."

C. J. Cassaday, or any one knowing his whereabouts, please communicate at once with F. L. Tiffany, secretary Local 56, Box 241, Bakersfield, Cal.

Jack Kennedy has been elected secretary of Local No. 88, Eugene, Ore., following the resignation of James Morris. All mail should be addressed to Box 47.

Local No. 245, I. W. W., San Pedro, Cal., has elected L. A. Shiffrin as secretary. Communications should be addressed to Box 533.

S'MOTHER GOOSE.

John Jones was skin and bones,
As slim as you or I.
But confident that some sweet day
He'd eat ham-and-on high

John Jones, with many groans,
Passed on to Heulah Land;
His promissory note is due,
But stiff's don't need ham-and-on.

—(Jim Seymour—Guilty.)

ITALIAN MAY DAY PAPER

"Il Risveglio Operaio"—The Workers' Awakening—is the name of the May Day Annual to be published in the Italian language for Pacific Coast propaganda purposes. Latin Branch of the I. W. W. at San Francisco, Cal., are the publishers. Orders should be sent to F. Allegretti, 1660 Stockton St., San Francisco, Calif., in place of the address formerly given. The price will be 3 cents per copy.

Fred Isler has resigned as secretary of the joint Portland Locals and B. E. Nilsson was elected to fill the vacancy. Address all communications to B. E. Nilsson, Secretary Portland Locals, I. W. W., 309 Davis street, Portland, Ore.

The San Francisco Unions of the I. W. W. are advertising their fine headquarters at 3345 17th street by covering the city with stickers on which is an invitation to attend meetings, printed in seven different languages. Who said race hatred? Not in the I. W. W.!

Anyone knowing the present address of fellow worker John Kias, please notify L. Rondeaux, Secretary L. U. 322, I. W. W., 34 Cordova st., West, Vancouver, B. C.

Don't destroy this copy. It costs money. Pass it along.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions add the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

Their conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

SOLIDARITY

Eastern official organ of the I. W. W., published at Cleveland, Ohio. A revolutionary weekly paper with complete news of all eastern labor matters as well as a general survey of the class struggle. Subscription price is \$1.00 a year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1/2c per copy. The best weekly paper east of the Mississippi. Address 112 Hamilton Ave., East, Cleveland, Ohio.

REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

Single copy orders for the following pamphlets will be filled from this office:

One Big Union, Wm. E. Trautmann	.....\$0.10
Ettor and Giovannitti Speeches	..... .25
Industrial Unionism, Joseph J. Ettor	..... .10
Proletarian and Petit-Bourgeois, Austin Lewis	..... .10
Industrial Conspiracies, Clarence Darrow	..... .10
Political Socialism Capturing the Government, B. E. Nilsson	..... .10
I. W. W. History, Vincent St. John	..... .10
Patriotism and the Worker, Gustav Harve	..... .10
Eleven Blind Leaders, B. H. Williams	..... .10
On the Firing Line	..... .05
In lots of 50 and over	..... .03
I. W. W. Song Book, 43 songs, 11 new ones	..... .10
In lots of 20 or over	..... .05
Send all orders to Industrial Worker, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.	

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

You read the "Industrial Worker." You know it's worth \$1.00 a year—and then some. It gets better all the time. The Mr. Block cartoons alone are worth the price.

If you haven't read Solidarity, published in New Castle, Pa., then you've missed a lot. It gives the industrial news of the East at \$1.00 a year.

Then there's the Lumberjack of the Southern District, full of fire, philosophy and lumber worker news. It is also \$1.00 a year.

Here's our offer: "Industrial Worker" and Solidarity, one year \$1.50.

"Industrial Worker" and Lumberjack, one year \$1.50.

All three for \$2.25. Better send that two dollars and two bits right away to the "Industrial Worker," P. O. Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

ETTOR AND GIOVANNITTI

Before the Jury at Salem, Mass. Speech stenographically reported and published verbatim in an 80-page pamphlet. Revolutionary to the core. A scathing arraignment of the wage system.

Nicely Bound. Large Type. 25c per copy. \$10.00 per 100. Send all orders to Vincent St. John, 307-1st W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

From Frisco to Denver

(Continued from page one.)

ter to the four winds. Sixty are captured by as many cops. City police far from city limits. The battle of plenty against that of want. But all are not caught. Twenty or more reach Denver. Their sole wish is to be taken from a soap box, not from a box car.

This is a critical time to have advocates of One Big Union in Denver, as the entire state is strike ridden; slaves fighting for more bread, but, like misguided men, taking the wrong path. Scatter out, live ones of the Coast! Get posted yourselves, then come to the middle west and post others. The field is broad and fertile. Happiness must replace misery; the right to earn plenty must replace want and suffering. The time honored Colorado way—deportation—will be followed in our case, but it will have no terrors for the California fighters. They have braved the desert and snow capped mountains, day and night, and will do it again. In sixteen hundred miles we have had two cases of sickness, two deserters and one expulsion—the latter not a member. We left Oakland, Cal., with twenty; arrived at Military Post, seven miles south of Denver, with ninety men, eighty of whom are members. Much credit is due to Fellow Worker Jack Law for his fidelity to the men of his expedition. Fellow Workers Sherman and McKenzie handled the finances with marked ability and without question. Eighty-two per cent of this crew are American born. Denver sheets tell the opposite. A strict censorship has been maintained by this body upon all press matter along the entire route, all articles being freely sabotaged, much to the discomfort of the press committee, but said committee has a wholesome regard for all concerned.

Our goal at last! Sixteen hundred and sixty-six miles in fourteen days!—Nolan and Engel, Press Committee.

On the Grade in Canada

(Continued from page one.)

the job is left open for the scabs to come in and help the boss defeat the strike. Another result is the breaking up of the organization it has required so much effort to build. Of course, the workers derived some benefit from the strikes last summer, such as increased pay, better camps and chuk.

So I would suggest that all rebels who follow railroad construction work get out on the job, stay there and go after shorter hours this summer. We can thus demonstrate our ability to partially control the industry and so pave the way to Industrial Freedom.

SEEING THE LIGHT

The Tri-City Labor Review of Oakland, Cal., remarks that a union shop card in a window does not necessarily mean that the establishment is union. Mention is made of a place where the Blue Clerks' Union card is displayed and yet the repair shop is notoriously scabby. On which situation the Review editor comments as follows: "**** If we don't pretty soon adopt some of the industrial principles of the I. W. W. and eliminate the system of taking care of the jobs for our own craft organization, while our brothers of another suffer thereby, we will find it a difficult task to cling to what we have gained through organization, to say nothing of further advancement."

One A. F. of L. editor is waking up.

READ, THINK AND ORGANIZE

(By F. H. Alexander, Omaha, Neb.) "Knowledge is Power." In this age of so-called civilization the capitalist class is the ruling class. This class owns and directs all industries, and the working class is absolutely at the mercy of the all-powerful capitalists. By what power of magic does this class rule this nation and other nations of the world?

By the power of knowledge and intelligent organization. Ignorance is the worst enemy of the working class. Knowledge is power. Read, Think and Organize. Here is what to read: "Industrial Worker," "Solidarity" and the "Lumberjack" in English, and a long list of foreign papers and leaflets, any one of which can be read with profit by a workman or woman. The prices are the same for the three papers mentioned—\$1.00 per year, 50c for six months, 25c for three months. Any two of them for \$1.50, or all three for \$2.25 for one year. Remit 25c for a three months trial and learn the Power of Knowledge.

THIS ALSO IS UNIONISM

(By E. W. Vanderlieth, Santa Barbara, Cal.) Scene—White Boat at Banning's Wharf, San Pedro, Cal.

Characters: Quartermaster, three sailors, innocent bystanders.

Time: 1913, any day.

Quartermaster, at head of ship, thinking of the time he'll be a captain or 21st mate.

Three sailors, coming up the ship, carrying their bags.

Quartermaster: "Wherey'you goin'?"

Sailors in chorus: "Going to quit this scow."

Quartermaster: "Open up those bags and let's see what you got."

Sailors open their bags and he goes through them, feeling old socks and shirts for contraband, and looks disappointed at not finding anything.

Innocent bystander: "Are you a union man?"

Quartermaster: "You bet!" Flashes card of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific, and expands his chest six inches.

Subscribe for the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER."

WESTWARD HO!

(By Frank R. Schiele, Seattle, Wash.)

A certain Seattle paper has made the announcement, which has been copied quite extensively by other Northwest papers, that an effort was being made to bring 25,000 men from Middle West to the Pacific Coast this spring and summer. This, we are told, is being done by the lumber manufacturers in anticipation of labor troubles in the lumber industry. Twenty-five thousand workers to come and take the place of possible I. W. W. strikers! It is to laugh. This same paper, issue after issue, has done all in its power to assure the "dear public" that the I. W. W. was an organization composed of tramps and hoboes and "never works." The letters I. W. W. interpreted as meaning I Won't Work. And now 25,000 men are to be imported to take the place of these "never works." Verily, some papers are a joke, and the Seattle Daily Times is an excellent proof of the assertion.

That a strike of the loggers and lumber workers of the Pacific Northwest is pending we are not going to deny. Never before in the history of the lumber industry has strike been talked about so persistently. Everywhere the workers are restless. Some of them are anxiously waiting for the word to be given to call them out. Others will respond on a moment's notice. Very little opposition is to be found. With such a condition existing a strike of larger magnitude than any that has yet been seen on the coast is not only a possibility but a probability. It may come and may not. The situation may be likened to a dry prairie. A spark may start a conflagration. It might sweep every logging camp and lumber mill on the Coast, who knows?

And what has brought about this state of feeling? Agitation is one thing. A deep resentment against the extremely bad conditions which are to be met with in the camps has always existed. Previously, owing to disorganized condition of the working class and their lack of knowledge on organization principles, it was a sort of hopeless discontent. "If you don't like the job why don't you bunch it?" was a stock argument. Now it is the weapon of the agitator. Let him hear a man kicking who doesn't belong to the union and he quickly tells him "If you don't like your job, why don't you bunch it?" The anarchists, for the workers have long since arrived at the conclusion that it is only through their combined efforts that they can hope to achieve any material benefits for themselves. They know that in quitting that they will but go to some other place of employment where the chances are extremely poor for conditions being better, and they might be worse. And as they are thinking of organization and of strikes.

And while the importation of labor from the Middle West may be a factor in the labor problem, still the wilderness here is big. Grass grows in the valleys and the sun will soon be shining on both sides of the fence. Come out West, boys, in case a strike breaks forth, you will find plenty of opportunity to scab off you are so inclined to do, which, of course, is extremely improbable. The bosses are very generous, allowing their men to work anywhere from ten to twelve hours per day, and as hard as you want. In fact, it seems that the harder a person works the better it pleases them. Funny, isn't it? In the meantime, should the bosses keep their promise, a drainage of a large number of men from the Middle West might give the rebels there an excellent opportunity to strike a few of the industries in those regions.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BANDON.

(By Carl Swetly, Bandon, Ore.)

Here in Bandon where the socialists are in a minority, having carried the general election by 34 votes, a public library has been started by some of the citizens. The socialists contributed liberally, donating both funds and books.

Someone gave the library a copy of Alexander Berkman's book "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist," and that started the fireworks. The Rev. Steel of the First Presbyterian church and head of the Boy Scout movement, happened to see it and so delivered a sermon against the book, calling it a danger to private property and to the souls of children. (Incidentally to his job.) The result was a resolution from the "brethren and sisters" condemning all socialist and other books showing up capitalist society. The Commercial Club and the Business Men's Association also saw the light and said "No more shall our children's characters be lowered by such defamers of capitalist morality."

As donations were accepted from the Socialists there is going to be trouble. This instance certainly brings out the point that libraries and all institutions of "education" are controlled by those who own the means of production.

VICTORIA NEWS

Building Workers' Industrial Union No. 94 was formed in Victoria just recently and it promises a healthy growth, as several craft unions have lost strikes this spring because of their obsolete methods—striking individually.

Fellow worker Jack Freeman and Hans Wislun were up before Magistrate Jay on a charge of posting stickers on light poles. The judge turned them loose very promptly upon learning they were I. W. W.'s. The city is now practically broke and we expect to again gain use of the streets for spreading the gospel of discontent.

Press Committee.

TWO ETOR MEETINGS

J. J. Etor will speak Sunday, April 20th, at Y. P. S. S. Hall, 1432 Madison St., Chicago. All proceeds will go to the Little Falls Defense Fund.

Monday evening, April 21st, he will speak under the auspices of the relief society for political exiles and prisoners in Russia at Shaplo's Hall corner of 12th and Waller Sts. Proceeds from the meeting will be divided between the Paterson strike and the Relief Fund for the Political Prisoners in Russia.

Conditions in Denver

(By Frank H. Rogers.)

The people of Denver expressed their contempt for courts about one year ago by kicking Justices of the Peace Gavin, Morris and Thrush out of the court house. Three "reformers," Otto Bock, Mills and Wolf, were put in. Stapleton is still on duty at the city hall. He runs the city court his own way, regardless of law and right. He fined the street speakers \$120.00, even though there is no penalty in the city ordinance for speaking on the streets. However, he got tired of putting street speakers into jail and has refused to hear any more cases.

The balance of the street speakers were transferred to Judge Block. He held them in the county jail ten days to wait for a trial by jury, and then informed them that they were not charged with speaking on the streets, but were arrested for vagrancy. Only one of them had a trial; the others being warned against speaking on the street and ordered to "float out of town" or take 90 days in the county jail. Most of the boys are out and are going to deliver their orations on the streets again. They are waiting for a number of fellow workers from the west, who are expected to arrive any day.

The other judges have not tried any of the street speakers yet, and it is reported that one of them will not let those cases come into his court.

Judge Block was formerly a partner with the notorious John Hipp, who robbed and plundered his clients until he either killed them or made them paupers.

Judge Block seems to be worried about what to do with these cases, on account of their effect on the next election; he figures that if he causes a heavy expense to the taxpayers, he will go out of office.

We will have a city election May 20, next. Five commissioners will be elected to take the place of Mayor Arnold (reformer). Arnold is candidate for one of the offices as commissioner. There is quite a fight against the city administration and it looks as if this free speech fight is going to be a factor in the May election.

The Denver Express, a local Scripps-McLure paper, is quite fair in the publishing of events in the fight for free speech.

This fight will be easily won if the men come in large enough numbers and soon, as the officers elected in May will not want to start work with a free speech fight on their hands and therefore will drop it.

Money is needed. Send contributions to Dave Ingbar, Box 447, Littleton, Col.

Later—Members of the I. W. W. spoke on a number of streets today and some talked to large crowds before the police found them. Fourteen went to jail and several of them have been in two or three times.

Send a dime for an I. W. W. Song Book. It contains 42 songs designed to fan the flames of discontent.

GREAT FALLS, MONT. TO HAVE LOCAL.

A new local of the I. W. W. will soon be doing business in Great Falls, Mont. A charter application was sent in on April 14. Fellow Worker Boose of Minneapolis, Minn., made several good talks on the street during the past week. Fellow Worker J. F. Hurd is the acting secretary and for the present may be reached through "General Delivery."

The local starts off right with a bundle order of 50 copies of the "Worker" and a promise of an increase as soon as matters get into working shape.

Great Falls will be remembered as the place where the I. W. W. revoked a local union charter because the union entered into a contract that appeared detrimental to the interests of the workers, both organized and unorganized. The local will have to meet the opposition that arises from this fact, so the rebels in Montana should help to advertise them and others should send encouragement to the bunch on the firing line.

BIG RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION JOB

A big railroad construction job is opening up at Eureka, Cal. The road will extend to San Francisco. If a bunch of rebels get on the line and use "scientific management" they can make the job last until after the Frisco Fair in 1915. There are about 50 I. W. W. members now working. They are from British Columbia, San Francisco, Fresno, Eureka and other points. Most of them are Greeks and Turks and therefore language difficulties prevent united action. Lumber Workers' Local No. 431 is doing what it can to aid in organizing the workers. Any information as to where Greek literature may be obtained should be sent to the local at Box 1011, Eureka, Cal. The local also wants the rebels on the line to write to the secretary, so literature may be furnished for distribution.

The job offers good opportunities for agitation and all rebels going on the line should keep the secretary informed. All together for a construction workers' national union.

CONVENTION CALL TO LUMBER WORKERS

To All Secretaries and Members: Fellow Workers: The second annual convention of the National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers is hereby called to convene in the hall of the Southern District at Alexandria, Louisiana, on Monday, May 19th, 1913.

All local unions are requested to immediately begin making preparations for the convention, to see that all old members are paid up and as many new members as possible initiated, in order that they may all be represented by a full quota of delegates.

Speakers of international reputation will attend and address the convention, which promises to be the greatest ever assembled by the lumberjacks of North America.

By order of the General Executive Board—Frank R. Schiele, secretary Western District; Jay Smith, secretary Southern District, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W.

Camp Workers Rebel

(Continued from page one.)

Grant Smith's hospitals are the limit. A station man in Gilbert Brandt's camp 3 had his foot crushed with a rock. They took him to the Mission, about half way between here and Kelowna; inflammation set in and they packed the foot in ice; during the night the fire went out, as they can't even afford to hire a bull cook, and in the morning the man's foot was frozen, making it necessary to amputate his leg above the knee. In this hospital the patients have to pack in their own fire wood and drinking water; also they get very little to eat, in fact some of the men who come out are so weak from hunger that it takes them from two to three weeks to get back their strength.

Last Wednesday morning, in Gilbert Brandt's camp 3, the boss called all out. None went out, and the boss went in to find out what the trouble was. The men told him they wanted a new cook—and it didn't take him long to concede the demand. Some solidarity, that!

All foot-loose rebels should come here and get on the job. Conditions here are no better nor worse than conditions in construction camps in the States. We want all the class-conscious workers who are on this line, to stay on it until we can bring the boss to terms. We can't win fights by running away from bad conditions.

Fellow Worker Clark is here now and Fellow Worker Thomas is expected tomorrow night. Gunmen are coming in, but I guess we put one over on them this time. WM. KRESS.

W. F. of M. Officials Are Badly Peeved

An article in the Industrial Worker on conditions in the Porcupine district, Ontario, Can., has brought forth the following reply, doubtless drafted by some of the officials in question:

South Porcupine, Ont., March 30, 1913. To Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M.: Fellow Workers, we, your committee appointed at a special meeting on March 27th, to draft resolutions dealing with an article recently published in the Industrial Worker, entitled "Queer actions of the W. F. M. officials," submit the following for your consideration.

Whereas, there has appeared in the Industrial Worker, in its issue of March 20th, 1913, an article entitled "Queer actions of the W. F. M. officials," and whereas, said article contains a mixture of truth and lies in just the proper proportions to make it more vicious than falsehood could be, proceeding step by step in its series of calumnies until the infamous purpose of the article is disclosed and avowed in the closing paragraphs to be the disruption of the W. F. M. and the establishment of the I. W. W. in its stead, and

Whereas, a man who would write an article of this kind, reflecting upon the character of individuals and the integrity of a labor organization without signing his name for publication, shows himself beneath the respect of honest men, and by his cowardly act belies the revolutionary pretensions of his words, and a paper that would give space to such an article shows that it is more intent upon disrupting and destroying the labor movement than in educating the workers, and

Whereas, internal disrupters in a labor movement are always more to be feared than opposition from without, adopting the tactics of the detective and if they are not getting paid are scabbing on the job; but such work, always to be condemned, becomes still more reprehensible when pursued in time of a strike, the membership of this union putting forth their best efforts to win the strike, considering every suggestion and using all lawful means to gain a larger measure of justice for the toilers, while the workers of the country are turning their eyes upon us in Porcupine and the entire membership of the W. F. M. are assessed for our support, then we deeply resent an article that represents us as guilty of perfidy to our brothers who have loyally supported us and traitors to the organization that sustains us; and

Whereas, it seems from the reading of the article that the man who wrote it or furnished the statements upon which it is based is a resident of this locality, probably a member of this union, and

Whereas, he should be stripped of all disguise and shown for what he is—a fit associate of M. E. White, chief of the Thiel Detectives—and the membership of the W. F. M. and the entire working class should be informed that disloyalty and treason has no place in the councils of Porcupine Miners' Union; Therefore, be it resolved by Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, that we strongly condemn such disruptive tactics and that we hereby affirm our allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners, and be it further

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy forwarded to the Miners Magazine and to the Industrial Worker, with a demand upon the latter paper that they publish the resolutions and forward to the secretary of this organization the name of the traitorous correspondent.

H. A. Smith, J. C. Nicol, Wm. Thompson, Jnn, Odgers, Committee.

Adopted at regular meeting, March 30th, 1913.

Answering the above the Industrial Worker wishes to call attention to the fact that the committee does not deny the statements in our former article, preferring to bewilder the union members with a wilderness of phrases and an absence of facts. The article was not published with any intent to discredit the membership of the W. F. M. but simply as an exposure of traitorous actions of certain of its officials.

We have no reason to doubt the correctness of the statements of our informant. He is a tested and tried member of Porcupine Miners' Union and he has at all times shown his loyalty to the working class. So far as giving his name is concerned we refuse to divulge same as past experience has shown that the W. F. M. officials concerned are not above assisting the Thiel Detective Agency and the Mine Owners of Porcupine in making the writer a victim. The Industrial Worker leaves it to the member in question to assume responsibility if he so desires, while warning him of the consequences.

Fellow worker Paul Henderick, member I. U. 322, I. W. W., was killed by a train on April 1 at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Anyone knowing relatives of this fellow worker, please notify L. Rondeaux, Secretary I. U. 322, I. W. W., 34 Cordova St., West, Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Block

He Finds That Charity Covers a Multitude of "Skins."



Continued Next Week